UNCLE SAM'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Some Legal Hints for President Grant

The Lawyers Have a Word to Say-The Qualifications for the Office-Marshall, Taney and Chase, and Who Will Succeed Them?

THE LAWYERS DEEPLY IN EARNEST

Interviews with Charles O'Conor, Wheeler H. Peckham, Clarkson N. Potter, William A. Beach, Algernon S. Sullivan and Other Distinguished Lawyers.

WHO IS THE COMING MAN?

The appointment of a Chief Justice to succeed the late Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio, has recently excited considerable interest on the part of leading lawyers of the metropolis and the nation. Below the Herald presents an epitome of the views of some of the leading members of the Bar of this city, to which, by way of preface, is given the current opinion on the matter in the national capital The Chief Justiceship in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1873. A correspondent of the HERALD had yesterday a conversation with a prominent lawyer, whose the question of the vacant Chief Justiceship. After Bome general conversation in reference to the discussed. In this talk there was such a pleasant ripple of personality, and it was so gossipy in its etails that I cannot refrain from giving it you. In withholding the name, however, I am quite sure I am only justifying the confidence that was reposed

CHANCES OF JUDGE WOODRUFF. If it is decided, as I believe it is likely that it will be, that the nomination shall be made from New York State, I think that Judge Woodruff's chances are even more than good. I think so for all who know him must concede, undoubted. You will remember that Judge Woodruff was Judge in the Superior Court, a minor and somewhat inferior Cous when Circuit judges were added to the Supreme Court. Some three years ago General Grant, himsel gave one of these Circuit judgeships to Judge Woodruff, and that must have been done om some intimate knowledge of the Judge; for When he was on the Superior Court bench he was not popular. He had the habit then of falling in love with one side of a case, generally on the facts, and, of course, generally on the right side. If he lawyer that he would fall in love with a law point, and this troubled the lawyers practising before him, and if they were on the side that he did not fall in leve with they would be sus-picious of prejudice. When he was, therefore, selected by Grant for the Supreme Court Judgeship he was not popular with the Bar, and must have owed the selection to some other influence than that. Now, he has lived down all this prejudice. The Bar cheerfully and frankly acknowledge his worth and single mindedness, and he would be endorsed by all lawyers who know him. I know, too, from good authority, that has been no promise that the Judge would have the nomination, still there was enough said to show that General Grant would not object. I know Judge Woodruff well; I know how well he would become the Chief Justiceship, and I really

should be very glad to see him obtain it.

CHANCES OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS. The practice has been to make the nomination from the Bar rather than from the Bench. If that practice is continued, Mr. Evarts ought certainly to be the man selected. In saying so, I am only obeying the behests of my head, and doing simpl justice to Mr. Evarts. My relations with Mr. Evarts are of the friendliest character, but if they were not I should, from a feeling of simple justice, eminently, of all men at the Bar, the best fitted for this position. But I am not inclined to think he will get it for all that, -You will remember that when Mr. Evarts was counsel for Johnson, at the suggestion of his friend, Seward, in the peachment, that he displeased the ultra-republicans in becoming counsel, and that they have never torgiven him for it. Now, I think Grant has a little of that feeling teft. Johnson once told Grant that he (Grant) was treacherous and a liar, and Grant never forgave Johnson for that, and when Evarts defended Johnson the remembrance of this accusation came up, and Evarts did not grow in favor with Grant. In answer to that I knew it is said that Grant sent Evarts to Geneva. but all about that is not generally known. Evarts was not selected until other men they had hoped to get had declined. They wanted s man that was cold, calculating, solid, a good lawyer and of invincible judgment. Cushing was too eccentric to be left alone; Wade was "a collect ing lawyer" in the West, and had not the special knowledge that was requisite. It was absolutely inevitable that they should get a man in whose ability they had the most undoubted confidence, and Grant took Evarts because he was obliged to There never was any doubt-there never could have been by anybody—that he was eminently fitted fo it; but that did not remove the personal prejudice. Then there is another circumstance that seems to point in the same direction. Grant removed Evarts from the Attorney Generalship. It is true that he put Hoar in his place, who was Evarts' first cousin, but I don't suppose Grant knew of the relationship. Now there was no public reason why Evarts should have been removed; he had been all that was desired under Lincoln; he was one of the party, was very much above the general run of Attorney Generals, and it could only have been in consequence of some personal prejudice on the part of Grant that this step was taken. Were it not for these things-and we cannot help thinking of them-I should certainly think Evarts would be the next Chief Justice.

CHANCES OF JUDGE PIERREPONT. Pierrepont, the ex-United States District Attor-ney, is intensely eager for it. He wants it and is trying with might and main to get it. Weil, I don't think he has the remotest chance. As to his quali fications, they are almost immeasurably inferior to those of the other two men. He is a rather noisy politician and a piace hunter, and that, in som aspects, may be to him a recommendation. Still I He will give the appointment, if he can, where the profession will unanimously endorse it.

CHANCES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS. There are one or two influential ctroumstances in favor of Williams. Williams is a Western man, and the West, it is said, are making a claim. He is near the President and can help forward his chances. He has another belp, which has no small influence with the President. Mrs. Williams is a great favorite of the President. I do not mean to intimate that the President is subject to any other influence than that he admires and greatly respects Mrs. Williams and that a lady in such advantageous circumstances with the appointing power might make use of these circumstances to help forward her husband's prospects in life. All perfectly legitimate enough and doubtiess having no small weight. My own impression, however, is that Williams will not be the man. There would be fewer jealousies if it were made outside the official circles and a better

chance with the Squate. Mr. Charles O'Conor. Mr. Charles O'Conor returned from his vacation

recently, and was found by a reporter of the Heralo at his office, in the Pacific Mail building. In reply to inquiries as to whether he had given the appointment of a Chief Justice any considera-

tion Mr. O'Conor said:—
"I suppose you mean as to who I think is likely to receive the appointment, and if so I should not like to mention any names. I should be perfectly free to do this, because it is quite certain that my political position—if there were no other reason—would prevent me being one of the designated

"Of course the HERALD would like to have your opinion as to the probable nomination, but I can quite understand that you would have a feeling of delicacy about that, and therefore I will not ask for any opinion. I may, however, probably be allowed to ask you if you think the candidate will be taken from the West or whether the selection will be made from New York State?"

"I think it is not unlikely that New York State
will have a candidate, who may be nominated.
The last Chief Justice was from the West. Mr. Chase was from Ohio, you remember, and therefore it would seem to be fair that a more eastern State should receive the nomination; though

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. WILLIAMS. is spoken of, and said to be in great favor, for many reasons, with the President. He is from Oregon, and that would give it to a Western State."

"Do you think that the public business is delayed in any way by the non-appointment of a Chief

in any way by the non-appointment of a Chief Justice?"

"No, sir: net in any way. The senior Judge is virtually for the time being Chief Justice; and Mr. Chase was, in consequence of his sickness, so long away from the Beach that practically the delay does not make the slightest difference to the progress of the business of the Court."

"It is said, Mr. O'Conor, that General Grant will not make the appointment until December."

"That, of course, is to obtain the confirmation or the opinion of the Senate simultaneously with the nomination. There is

AN EMINENT FITNESS in that which, of course, commends itself to every one's judgment. Indeed, there is a precedent, as we lawyers say, for not doing otherwise. I think it was the second Chief Justice appointed—appointed by General Washington, I believe—Judge Rutledge. It was in July, 1795, President Washington appointed him Chief Justice of the United States. He presided at the succeeding term of the Supreme Court. But the Senate assembled in December, and, for political reasons, refused to confirm the appointment. He was taken with a sickness which deprived him of his reason, and which deprivation continued until the time of his death, in July, 1800. So that I have no doubt that General Grant has been reminded of this circumstance; and there are many other considerations, indeed, that might induce him to withhold his nomination until the Senate had met. There is no reason why he should not do so, and, in all probability, we si all not know, confidently, who is selected until about December."

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. The reporter encountered Mr. Peckham leaving

his office, and said :-"Mr. Peckham, I am visiting some of the principal members of the Bar to ascertain their feelings upon the question of the Chief Justiceship of the

Mr. PECKHAM-My opinion is that the office should be filled by an able lawyer of great experience and a thorough knowledge of constitutional law. The Chief Justice should be a lawyer in the fullest sense

REPORTER-But, Mr. Peckham, are there not other qualifications necessary? Should he not be a man who has stood aloof from active participation in party politics? A partisan would hardly do for

Mr. PECKHAM-Nearly every lawyer is more or less identified with party politics. All lawyers have very decided political opinions, and a man to fill the chair of Chief Justice should have decided

REPORTER-But he should not be one who mixed himself up in the management of party machinery? Mr. PECKHAM-All lawyers, as I have said, participate more or less in politics. I have had much to do in politics, although I have not taken a prominent part in party machinery. We want a gentleman of broad and liberal views and very decided opinions. These are the great qualifications for the office.

The office.

REPORTER—What seems to be the opinion of the Bar on the subject? Who would be

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE?

Mr. PECKHAM—Most New York lawyers are not interested one way or the other. Those who practise in the Admiralty Court and patent cases are interested. My own choice would be Mr. Evarts.

REPORTER—How would Mr. Pierrepont do?

Mr. PECKHAM—He would not meet my view at all.

The representative of the HERALD sent in his card to the sanctum of Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, one of the most genial and dignified members of the New York Bar, who has his office in the Pacific Mail Company's building in Wall street. On being admitted he remarked to Mr. Potter:-

"I am visiting some of the leading members of the Bar to ascertain their feelings upon the vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of the United States, that is attracting much attention just now. Have you any objections to giving me your views as to what you consider the requisites necessary to be pos-

"Well," said Mr. Potter, "he should have every requisite necessary for so high an office; he should have not only great legal require ments, but also political knowledge. Questions often ariso that require a statesman as ments, but also political knowledge. Questions often ariso that require a statesman as well as a lawyer to pass upon. The position from 1800 to 1895, which is a period that comprises the entire growth of the United States, was filled by two persons—John Marshall and Roger Brooke Taney. These two men, by reason of their great length of life, high character, talent and wisdom, gave dignity to the office. They left it not only without stain, but after having filled the post with such unsullied purity, with such lofty virtue, with noble action, as have lifted the very office itself in the esteem of the American people.

Above all Offices in the Land.
A man to worthily fill it should be a great man, a far-seeing statesman, and one deeply versed in the law. This is required now more than ever, for cases that call for the verdict of the United States Courts are increasing, owing te the National Bank law, the extension of great railroad arteries throughout the States and litigations growing out of great transactions. The duties of the office, consequently, will be enlarged very greatly, and the best man only should be appointed."

"Think you would the fact that a gentleman had taken an active part in politics be an objection to his appointment?"

"No; I do not see that it should," said Mr. Potter. "He must often decide political questions that may arise, and a knowledge of the politics of the country would be necessary; yet he should not be a partisan. Mr. Curtis, late Associate Justice, would be acceptable to the Bar; but as his appointment is impossible Mr. Evarts would likely be the next choice.

choice.

ROSCOE CONKLING,

I have no doubt, could have it if he would accept."

"Mr. Morrill, of Maine, has also been mentioned in this connection."

"I do not know much about his legal qualifications, but as a politician I esteem him as highly as any republican whose name I can now recall. It is too much to ask President Grant to appeint the man who would be the choice of the Bar of the country, but it is not too much to expect that the one selected shall be a lawyer and a statesman of the highest character and attainments."

Mr. William A. Beach.

This gentleman, so well known as a prominent lawyer, was found at his office, and in answer to a question as to what seemed to be the sentiments of the Bar upon the appointment of a Chief Jus-

"I was very much impressed by a paragraph that appeared in the Herald a few days ago, I believe communication, speaking of the qualifications

CALEB CUSHING.

Although he is a man far advanced in years he seems to be still in the vigor of his manhood. No man in this country, in my opinion, is so well qualified to fill the office. The only possible objection that can be advanced is his age, which, however, has not impaired his vigor or learning. I consider him the most capable man of the age for the office. I was out in Utica last week engage in arguing a suit before Judge Hunt, and was opposed by Roscoe Conkling. He impressed me more avorably than ever, though I have known him for years, and have been on terms of social intimacy with aim. He delivered one of the most powerful arguments I have ever heard emanate from him. I have had occasion to say this since. and it enlarged my idea of his legal strength. I heard nim during the last political campaign make a speech. He is said to be a great stump make a speech. He is said to be a great stump orator and I think he is. He has rather been noted for this than legal ability, but I think he is a better lawyer than is generally supposed and a man of more than the ordinary labor and study that is attributed to him. The position he occupies as Senator is evidence of his great power. Then there could be no exception taken to Mr. William M. Evarts. He has everything to commend him—the character and ability requisite to that positior. I think him

selecting a gentleman outside of the Court. I think that one of the Justices should occupy this position, not only as

A MATTER OF POLICY, BUT ALSO PROPRIETY.
They are familiar with the duties and decisions of the Courts, as they are constantly in the habit of reviewing them, and there seems a propriety in advancing the senior Associate to Chief Justice. It looks rather disrespectful to leap an outside gentleman over their heads. I have heard Mr. Pierrepont's name spoken of in this connection. As far as character and professional ability are concerned he would make an unexceptionable candidate for Associate Justice. As far as Mr. Conkling is concerned, however, the policy of the administration is such that his appointment would not comport with the usages of the government. Judge Hunt, recently appointed, resides in the same city, and to select an incumbent from the same locality would contradict the practice of the government. I think that he will not secure the office for this reason, although he is powerful in his party."

"Do you think, sir, that

FARTICIPATION IN FOLITICS

would be an objection to a man recciving the appointment?" asked the reporter.

"I don't think it is an objection under our system, and especially in the case of these gentlemen named. They would sink the partisan. They would, doubtless, have some personal opinions upon questions coming before the Court; but I should not besitate to submit to either of these gentlemen any question, however it might be related to partisanship. I am opposed to the principle of elective judiciary, yet I do not think our judges are induenced by political opinions."

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan.

A HERALD reporter called at the law office of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan for the purpose of ascertaining that gentleman's views as to who he thinks, among the legal profession, would be the best person and the qualifications which he should possess to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of Chief Justice Chase,

Mr. Sullivan, who is a distinguished ornament of the profession, received the reporter with affability and showed him into a private office.

The unexpected suddenness of the visit seemed for a moment to take the learned gentleman somewhat aback, and, true to his instincts as a searching cross-examiner and as an excuse to gain time and draw the reporter out, he asked: -"What do you think of it yourself?"

REPORTER-It matters but little what a private citizen like myself may think of so important a subject; but the country at large is greatly in-terested to know the opinions of our leading lawyers-of whom you are one of the principal in this city—as to the fittest person, irrespective of party, to wear the ermine in the highest tribunal known

Mr. Sullivan-The question is very important and every lawyer has thought about it. The Chief Justice should possess, in addition to thorough law learning, a genius for applying law to the manifold cases as they arise. A good lawyer does not always imply a good judge. But the great thing is to have a man thoroughly upright, and in whose character everybody would place implicit confi-

dence. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, OF OHIO, is in every way a man worthy and qualified for the Chief Justiceship. Without being invidious or depreciative with respect to any of the many eminent lawyers whom I could name as distinguished enough for the highest honors, I think General Grant would not be able by any appointmen; to give more satisfaction to the country or to do more onor to his administration than by the nomina tion of Mr. Groesbeck: but in these days of too great adherence to party perhaps the President will not feel that he can nominate any one outside the ranks of his own party. So much the worse for

Nearly all the lawyers who belong to what is called the republican party, and whose names have been mentioned in connection with this office, unfortunately would be regarded as party judges. I do not say this would be merited distrust: for or men. But the office named is so emment that

REPORTER—Do you think the present emoluments attached to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States sufficient to command the acceptance by our very best lawyers?

Mr. SULLIVAN—I do. It is true that there are lawyers practising at the Bar who have a finich larger income than if on the Supreme Bench; but still the emolument of the office is amply sufficient for any moderate-minded man. Then there is the honor accompanying the position—an honor, indeed, unpurchasable—and esteemed by the profession as dearer than silver and gold. I do not say that it would be unwise to afficient the present salary of the Supreme Judges, but even now it is enough to command the best taient in the country. Is the Judiciary furges, but even now it is enough to command the best taient in the country. Is the Judiciary furges, but even now it is the Judiciary in this country is, upon the whole, equal to that among European nations?

Mr. Sullivan—There have been occasional outcries against individual judges; whother merited or not is a different thing. But this, from the great liberty of the American press, might be expected. I do think that, upon the whole, the American judiciary is as upright and unsulfied as in any other nation—France or Germany. We have had one or two judges—without mentioning names—who were accused of partiality in some of their decisions. It is impossible not to expect some irregularities among so large a number of judges as we have. Still, we must not forget that other nations, from one cause or another, have also had their delinquents in office. England is supposed to be exceptionally exempt from judicial short commens; yet a short time ago—a couple of years or so—Lord Westbury, one of the highest judges in the realm, was obliged by public opinion, excited through his known official acts of nepotism and partial rulings, to throw off the ermine and retire to private life, where he shortly after died of a broken heart. The House of Lords and the aristocracy, though desirous to defend, were unab

tocracy, though desirous to defend, were unable to save him.

THE MANNER OF ELECTING JUDGES.

REFORTER—Is the present method of calling judges to the Bench that best adapted to the requirements of the country? Could any improvements be made on the system now in use?

Mr. SULLIVAN—The practice of selecting judges by the Executive works very well; so does the old plan of electing certain judges. The truth is, that ail depends upon the purity and intelligence of the people. A corrupt people would be apt to elect a bad Legislature, and this, in turn, might probably nominate indifferent expounders of the law. On the other hand, were the administrators of justice to be all elected by the people, and the community ignorant or wicked, it could not be expected that they would select the best members of society to places on the Bench. A good man generally appoints an honest one to be his attorney; a bad man does not take the same trouble, and he is usually represented by one of his own class. With an enlightened people we have nothing to fear from either system of appointing to odice.

Er-Judge Shipman.

Calling upon Judge Shipman yesterday afternoon, a HERALD reporter found that worthy gentleman about to leave his office for the four o'clock boat. The object of the visit was to elicit his views as to the sort of man best adapted to fill the vacant Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Judge was good enough to express the most

friendly feelings towards the HERALD, but evince great reluctance to have his name appear in print. "But, Judge," said the reporter, "the gentlemen of the legal profession are precisely those who can define the qualifications necessary for the presiding magistrate of the highest tribunal in the

"I know it, but still don't care about expressing an opinion of mine. I have been on the Bench lately myself, and think, besides, that my ideas can matter but little one way or the other. As to the kind of man required to fill so high an office we all agree that he should be one of great learning and undoubted ability and integrity. I think the Chief Justiceship of the United States an office of the very highest honor and responsibility in the git of the nation, not even excepting the Presi-

dency."
"Then the appointment of such a functionary must be a very delicate matter indeed?"
"I think," said the Judge, "it is perhaps the most important duty that has thus far been discharged by General Grant during his administration. The

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the principal expounder of all the lederal and constitutional law of the land, the legal guardian of our liberties, properties and even lives, is to me the most important personage among us."

"Do you think, Judge, that

SELECTION BY THE EXECUTIVE
is a better way of making appointments to the Bench than the good old system of elections?"

"Most assuredly I do. Out of a wide range of federal Judges whom I have known or heard of not more than four have been accused one way or another of corruption in office. Anybody, whether well fitted or not for the office, might be elected for party reasons. Appointment is very different."

"Does any candidate occur to your mind just now as the one who would meet with the approba-tion of the Bar and give satisfaction to the

"Does any candidate occur to your mind just now as the one who would meet with the approbation of the Bar and give satisfaction to the country?"

Judge Shipman here said:—"I will not mention names. To do so would be invidious, where there are so many ornaments to the profession. I will say, however, that the majority of the greatest lights of the Bar are not among the supporters of General Grant's administration. But the perty sustaining him have, nevertheless, many eminent men irom among whom to select a Chief Justice."

"Do you understand it to be a rule, Judge, for the dominant party to uniformly fill offices of this kind from among themselves, regardless of the fitness of the nominee?"

"Yes, it has been mostly the case. The party in power for the time being fill the offices, as a matter oil course, from among their own ranks. But, after all, that does not matter much. When once a judge is on the Bench, nobody thinks of remembering what party may have nominated him to office, Whether he belongs to one party or another is of no consequence at all. The law will be administered equally well by magistrates of either party."

"In your opinion, Judge, is

The Salaky of Judges of the office by the best legal talent in the country?"

"I think the salary of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court—\$10,500 a year—ridiculously small; it ought to be at least \$22,000 per annum, so as to enable a good man without property to accept of the office. Lawyers here in the fourth rank of their profession make much more than \$20,000 a year. But yet, with the salary, small as it is, there is hardly a man in the profession win would refuse the appointment. Lawyers prefer honorable distinction and position to money considerations, and the office in question is the very summit of the profession, and should be the night dream and day wish of every young barrister."

"Judge, you are aware that sometimes rumor has it that our judiciary is anything but pure and impartial; do you think it compares favorably with the civil courts

of judges? Should their terms be of long or short of judges? Should their terms be of long or short duration?"
"I think that when once a judge is appointed to office he should retain it during life, or, at least, during good behavior. When an official knows that his position is secured to him while he lives the pride which he takes in discharging well the duties of his office grows with him and increases with his years. Of course, every officer should be made subject to impeachment and removal. It would never do to keep a man unworthy of the place in it for life; but a competent, zealous, honest officer should hold his position during life. This is one of the things that can make the judiciary effective and respected."
The Judge now pulled out his watch, and the reporter took the act as a delicate hint that the interview was ended, and so took leave.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A Scientific Authority on the Great

Hapsburg Enterprise. We publish below a brief letter from an officer n the United States navy, addressed to Professor Pierce, of the Coast Survey, giving his views on the Vienna Exhibition and the causes which have largely contributed to make it characteristically Hapsburgian rather than international or suc-

Hapsburgian rather than international or successful:—

VIENNA, July 20, 1873.

My Dear Professor—I have been nearly four weeks at Vienna, and each day adds to my admiration of the Exposition. It is a grand success, superior in display, as in extent, to those preceding it at Paris and London. Austria has played well her part, and has been seconded by every country to the full extent of their respective ability, except by the United States. Our exhibition is better than I expected, from the Foborts Culrent before my arrival; still it is far benind what it could have been. Many of our most useful inventions, elegant manufactures and nearly all, I may add, of our works of art are unrepresented. This lack of interest in the Exposition may be due to our distance from Vienna; to the fear of appropriation, without credit, of inventions and new applications of old principles; to the delay of the appropriation by Congress; or to the management; perhaps to all combined.

In compliment to the country devoting so much thought and money to the Exposition and to the high character of her Commission, the leading countries responded by sending als managing commissioners men who were distinguished at home for their high official position, for science and for the confidence entertained in their ability and character; and this was also advisable in some measure to secure full consideration for the exhibitors.

The articles in the United States department, if If have faith in the personal character and honor of men. But the office and honor of the men. But the office and honor of the men. But the office and have determined by the United States of the personal character and think the present justices of the property of the full extent of their respective ability, except by the United States of the property of the full extent of their respective ability, except to the full extent of their respective ability, except to the full extent of their respective ability, except to the full extent of their respective ability, except by the United States of the personal character of the present Justices of the personal character of the present Justices of the superior of the present Justices of the personal character of the personal countries responsition in the full extent of the full extent of the full extent of the present Justices of the personal countries responsition in the full extent of the present Justices of the personal countries responsition in the full extent of the full extent o

ill be thrown broadcast, so as to please

Dody.

The first allotment by Austria for the Exposition

will be thrown broadcast, so as to please everybody.

The first alletment by Austria for the Exposition was 6,000,000 forins, the second 9,000,000 forins, amounting in all to about \$7,500,000. This has been all expended. The daily expenses are about \$4,000 to \$6,000. The attendance is a failure. The price of admission has lately been reduced to twenty-five cents, except on two days of the week, when it is a fiorin, or fifty cents. The number of daily visitors expected was 50,000. It has hardly averaged 30,000, and the building is so immense and the grounds so full of attraction that there is no crowd and no excitement, and in consequence many visitors come and go, and without thought or appreciation declare the Exposition to be a shiftless affair.

I have devoted myself principally to group four-teen, which includes astronomical and surveying instruments, and propose to make a snort report on them to be sent to the Department. Any special class of articles has to be hunted up, requiring a close examination of every corner in the immense building for the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia articles of the same class will be brought into juxtaposition. The countries may radicate from a common centre, and the concentric circles be devoted to goods of the same character. In this way each country will be distinct, and yet each visitor may be a juror by being able to examine and compare the same articles by merely following the concentric circle in which they are ranged, country after country.

I find here many instruments of beautiful workmanship. Those of a portable character, especially the theodolites and transits, are constructed to perform more duties than we require of them in the const survey, and cannot give results of equal value to those of a more simple form. The principal instrument-makers and mechanicians of Europe are not represented at the Exposition. The improvements, or what I believe to be improvements, and the novilues-codities, in many cases—will be described in my report to you. I am. very res

BROOKLYN BETROTHED.

How the Advances of the City of Churches Are Being Received by the Agricultural Suburbs. There was a meeting of the Commission appointed

by Mayor Powell to devise a plan for submission to the voters looking to the union of the county towns of Kings with the City, of Brooklyn held yesterday afternoon in the room of the Board of Supervisors. The President of the Commission, Judge Lott, of the Court of Appeals, occupied the chair. There were present Commissioners Lowber, Hamilton, Fox, Bennett, Bergen, Wyckoff, Driggs, municipal government, which was, on motion, laid on the table. Reports on Police, Excise and Health were then read, after which Mr. Hamilton moved that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the reports of the several sub-committees and report to the Board for the consolidation of the towns with Brooklyn. Lost. The report of the Committee on Terms of Consolidation was then taken up and adopted. Objection was made by Mr. Bergen to be charged with any portion of the cost of the public parks, on the ground that they had not even been made a charge on the city at large. He moved that the parks should not be included in the property to be appraised. Carried.

A motion was made to exclude that venerable sand bank, Coney Island, from appraisement, and to retain it for the benefit of Gravesend, it being in reality the property of the town by reason of an ancient grant. A very lengthy debate ensued upon the question of the propriety of adopting the motion. The result of the discussion was, that Coney Island and Felican Beach were both exempted from appraisement by a vote of 7 to 4.

On motion of ex-Congressman Tunis G. Bragen the report under debate was laid on the table, and the Commission with the exact condition of the debts and estimated value of the property of the present city of Brooklyn.

The Commission adjourned until Monday afterwhich Mr. Hamilton moved that a committee of

city of Brooklyn.

The Commission adjourned until Monday aftermoon, when some of the agricultural luminaries
will be given an opportunity to "forbid the hanna"
of union should they feel so disposed.

CÆSARISM!

Opinions of an Official and a Mississipplan on the Great Topic.

Ex-Senator Foote on the Third Term and Jeff Davis.

A French Journal on the President's Explanation.

Interview with Civil Service Elliott.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1873. What might have been the effect of the HERALD's powerful teaders on Casarism upon the mind of been published during the session of Congress of course can only be conjectured. Men snugly enconced in office do not like to have an apparition come before them, especially in midsummer, when everything like life in the Executive departments slumbers day and night. For that reason the few prominent individuals who believe in the infallibility of the republican party are loath to admit they have read or even heard of the HERALD's warning. No less a personage than E. B. Elliott, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics,
SECRETARY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

advocate of an international system of weights and measures, himself weighing over 200, with a British breadth of beam, and logarithms stowed in every conceivable corner of his brain; who is supposed to have the facts for everything; who searches for wisdom in agricultural reports and dives into the depths of essays on political economy. and gets a larger newspaper exchange list than the librarian of Congress; even he had never heard the HERALD's voice on Cæsarism. I sought to enlighten him, and, meeting him at an early hour in iighten him, and, meeting him at an early hour in the day, was hop-ful before night of getting something intelligible in the way an opinion,
CORRESPONDENT—Mr. Elliott, I can best state the drift of the articles referred to in this way:—Will President Grant be nominated for a third term? Will he accept if he is nominated? Will he be elected if he accepts? Will he be a Cæsar if he is elected?—and, if he is a Cæsar, what will become of the liberties of the people?

Mr. ELLIOTT—Do you expect me to answer these five propositions in a single day? Let me see. Drop the flist three and begin, Will he be a Cæsar? That

DEFENDS UPON WHAT YOU CALL CAESARISM.

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YOU See, unless you state the case mathematically, it would be impossible for me to give you a correct answer; and an imperfect answer, an incorrect answer; and an imperfect answer, an incorrect answer; would be of no use to the Herald. Would it?
CORRESPONDENT—Never mind that, Mr. Elliott, but teil me, do you not, as the father of civil service reform under this administration, believe that the tendency of that reform will be to prolong the Presidential term?

Mr. Elliott—I cannot see how you should think so. The President, it is true, warmly supports the measure and has repeatedly told me he was determined to enforce the rules on every occasion where the service would be benefited by his so doing. I remember when the measure was first proposed a number of politicians said it was designed to perpetuate the republican party in power, and, as a sequence, to continue the President from term to term. For if one was a good Executive why should he not in the same spirit be retained in office? Now, so far as I know, and my opportunities for judging have been as good as anybody's, I should say that opinion was erroneous and in no way redects the views of the President.

CORRESPONDENT—But you know this is still one of the arguments advanced to prove that the republican party is drilting into perpetual power, for if you deprive the politician of the gift of office, under a strict enforcement of your rules, all those in office must be in favor of the administration continuing indefinitely, while those out of office will be deprived of the incentive to support a new candidate.

Mr. ELLIOTT—I never have thought so. If any great questions should come, up, forming a new political issue, and the Prepublican party should

Mr. ELLIOTT—I never have thought so. If any great questions should come up, forming a new political issue, and the Fepublican party should lose its hold on the affections of the people, I DO NOT BELIEVE THE SPOILS OF OFFICE WOULD HAVE THE SLIGHTEST WEIGHT, and I am almost convinced that, should the democratic party be successful at the next Presidential election, that the good results of civil service reform would be so apparent that it would not be disturbed. I cannot see what there is to fear from having competent men administer the affairs of State; and as to political issues, they are ignored so far in all appointments to office not requiring confirmation by the Senate; and I trust, before the expiration of President Grant's term, selections will be made for the higher offices without regard to political sentment.

if you please, and give it a trial before you condemn it.

The portly statistician excused himself, and was, ten minutes after, immersed in an official document of an unknown quantity.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1873.

Among the residents of Washington who have een prominent in political life in days past is ex. Senator Henry S. Foote. of Mississippi, who is advanced in age, but retains the fullest recollection of his experience when a member of the Senate His hostility, too, to Jefferson Davis suggested an interview with the ex-Senator to get his views on Cæsarism and the tendency of the republican party to perpetuate its power. Mr. Foote said he would cheerfully express his opinion; and although he took an opposite view to that presented in the HERALD editorials he did not question the propriety of presenting the subject to the consideration of the people. It was always well to remind the masses on what our government must depend

CORRESPONDENT-What do you think of the agita tion of the subject of Cæsarism ?

Mr. FOOTE-There is in my opinion NOT THE LEAST ANALOGY

between the condition of the Roman people in the days of the First or Second Cæsar and that of the people of the United States at the present moment, and no inferences drawn from this remote source can be made at all available for the elucidation of the probable future of our own country. The Roman populace, in point of fact, were embraced, even in the days of Rome's greatest freedom and prosperity, in the Roman plebs. Rome never was a democracy; it never attempted to make itself a representative democracy or republic. It was never more nor less than a selfan and tyrannical aristocracy, beneath whose sceptre the great mass of the Roman populace groaned in continual servi-tude.

CORRESPONDENT—But may we not be drifting into a state of affairs which will border on into a state of affairs which will border on despetism?

Mr. FOOTE—Not, in my opinion, while President Grant lives. I am confident that if he had a thousand lives he would freely risk them all in defence of our republican institutions. I am quite as confident, too, that no American patriot now living has more respect for the example and character of Washington than has this eminent personage. As to running for the Presidency a third time, I am well satisfied that he has neither said nor done aught to justify a suspicion that he has the least wish to be elected to the Presidency for an additional term.

tional term. This cry of Caesarism is not now baised for

The ears of Washington were assalled with the same sounds, and so were those of Androw Jackson also. But the enemies of the principles of progress and the foes of reconstruction should bear in mind that there is no clause of the constitution forbidding any President running and being elected for a third term; that the important lact that the Iramers of the constitution inserted in that instrument no prohibitory clause as to this matter is pretty conclusive proof that they were of opinion that it was at least possible that an exigency might thereafter arise in which it would become needful that a President already twice elected should allow his name to be used a third time in order to deleat the advancement to power of some man of dangerous purposes and principles; that even can be hardly regarded as more sacred than the constitution itself. No man who properly estimates his character can at all doubt that he would himself have allowed his name to be used as a Presidential candidate for a third term had he supposed that the submitting to such a patriotic sacrifice was necessary to defeat the aspirations of some wily demagogues of his own time, known to be in close alliance with the Jacobinical fraction then raging in France, and which he had himself seen so menacingly represented in the porson of the notorious Genet.

Correspondent the enemies of reconstruction and affairs during Washington's second term?

Mr. Foore—If the enemies of reconstruction and

the constitutional amendments wish not to excounter General Grant's popularity in the Presidential field common prudence should teach them to change their present political attitude. Let them cease their enceavors to reorganize the rickety and discredited democratic party for the next Presidential contest; let them openly and frankly accept the results of the war; let them avoid awakening suspicions in the public mind that they have yet on foot a secret alliance with the lenders of secession; let them keep Mr. Davis at home for a year or two, so that he may no longer play the ridiculous part of a modern Goliath of Gath, as he is now doing. Do you suppose the people of the North will be content to the North will be content to rebellion while an effort is put forth in the South to keep treason alive and foster the spirit of secession?

rebellion while an effort is put forth in the South to keep treason alive and foster the spirit of secession?

CORRESPONDENT—You do not believe, then, in the utterances of Mr. Davis?

FOOTE ON DAVIS.

Mr. FOOTE—Who does? Whenever this man speaks he invariably regales all his political allies by his frenzy and sulphurous eloquence. His voice has become irksome to the ears of Tennesseans either east or west of the Cumberland range. So, the persecutor of Stonewall Jackson and Joe Johnson has to split the ears of the groundlings among the sonorous hills and valleys of Western Virginia. How majestically did he falminate amid the torrid fumes of whiskey, rising thick and foggily from scorched and blistered stomachs, and the curling and ominous clouds of tobacco smoke ascending cheerily from cloar and corn-huse pipe! How murkily did he mourn over the ruined fate of a cause which he himself murdered in cold blood! How chivairously did he reassert the principles for which he incited others to fight and die, cautiously reserving his own sacred person from the learful brunt of battle! How thunderously did he denounce the generals and presidents of this great Republic for all the injustice they have done him and his, forgetful all the while he is himself a perpetual monument of their mercy and their magnanimity! How kindly did he warn us that with him the fight is not yet over and that the great struggle is to be once more resumed at some future day for the vindication of the imperishable glories which cluster around the name of jaccession and Jof Davis! How mellifuously he chanted the praises of the Southern ladies, not one of whom, he asserts, has ever been reconstructed, at least consented to be reconstructed. Well, resily, if his foolish game is to be eternally played by the opponents of the republican party, and Jeff Davis is to be brought forward perpetually to stir up treason, I do not wonder the enemies of the Republic are alraid Grant may serve a third term.

a third term.

The Governor was not disposed to admit that the American people would ever surrender their dearly bought liberty; and if the prowess of Grant at the head of the government would keep nown the hydra-headed monster of treason he was more and more convinced of the wisdom of the framers of the constitution, who built not for their day, but for generations unborn.

PRESS OPINIONS. (From the Courrier des Etats-Unis, August 267

It is never easy to know exactly what the great hink, and in America not any more than in France; it is even often very dimcult to know whether they think anything at all. This question has often been asked concerning General Grant, and a conversation which the Herald puts in the mouth of the President is not calculated to dispel donbts. We mean the famous question of Cæsarism, which has gone the rounds of the American press and even the French press, in which latter it has been so little understood, or at least so badly presented. It seems that Cæsarism is also the topic in the White House, and that the habt thus of that place do not hesitate to talk about it with the master, were it only for the purpose of familiarizing him with the idea. Well, then Cresarism in the present embryo form is, as all know, the eventual election of General Grant for a third term. The following are the expressions which the Herald puts in the mouth of the President. [Here follows a translation of the interview from the Herald,] it is impossible to see anything clae in this conversation than a sort of political evasion, a coquetting, which neither says yes nor no; something, like the copness of the nymph that fugit as salloes, sed cupit anie vidert. In short, Mr. Grant appears to us to play the part which a journalist lately attributed to the Duke d'Aumale—viz., "to do sweet violence to his feelings." In fact, after this conversation of General Grant it is very puzzling to find out what he thinks of the third term. His language is as vague as was that of M. de Broglie at Evreux, and that is what may be properly called talking without saying anything. tuds of that place do not hesitate to talk about it [From the Newberry (S. C.) Herald, August 20.1

Heretofore we have said nothing on this subject. on which all our exchanges have much to say. We have abstained for the simple and sufficient reason that the subject has but little interest for us. If General Grant is as good a President as can be had, why object to his having the office for a third term or a fourth term, or even fifth term if the people so desire and the office is given to him in a lawful manner? And besides, why should the people of South Carolina (at least the white portion of them) and of other Southern States make a fuss about a matter over which they, some years since, to us that Casarism itself, if by Casarism is meant empire, would be the greatest of blessings and boons to South Carolina, and a heaven-sent relief from a state of toings we refrain from saying which is intolerable, because it is borne, but which is daily and yearly going from bad to worse. We is daily and yearly going from bad to worse. We have often thought, since the revolution, that it would be well for the last vestige of the different State governments to be utterly swept away, and let the Republic be one and indivisible, with but the one legislature, one set of laws and one indicature from Maine to California. Why not? What we contended for, and for what so many noble lives were lost, the sovereignty of the States, were conquered by the central power, and they, which in the beginning were the sources of all power and authority, have become the mere creatures of the government at Washington. Secostion now would be rebellion, whatever it may have been in 1850. Why, then, raise an outery about ples of the government are concerned, all was lost. ples of the government are concerned, all was lost the revolution was completed when Lee's sword was surrendered at Appomattox; the last fata blow was then struck at the Union; it no longer blow was then struck at the chind; it no longer exists; rubbish only remains; let it be swept away. The Republic may endure for generations, for ages—we are no prophet—under some form, but certainly the United States are no longer here. The last page of that history has been written; the record is complete.

[From the Boston Advertiser, August 22.] The NEW YORK HERALD has supplied the press of the country with a summer topic this year by starting the fiction that there is a scheme on foot to secure to the President a third term in office. The thing was absurd enough on its face, but in the lack of other matters to write about some journals paid the sensation the compliment of seriously considering it. The lead has been well worked. Editors, correspondents and a diligent corps of interviewers have, under instructions kept the subject before the public, developing the first conception into the more startling and convenient expression "Gasarism," and twisting every phenomenon of politics into quasi relation with the original bugbear. For a joke it has worn remarkably well. Perhaps we do the Herald too much honor in giving that journal credit for first discovery. Certain organs of the late lamented liberal reform party, when they were in desperate strait last year to consolidate the anything-to-beat-Grant sentiment in the country, summoned this hallucination of Gasarism into being. They bungled the business, however, in comparison with the clever management of the Herald, and deserve to lose whatever rights they had in the premises. * That Washington might, had be been so disposed, have retained the supreme magistracy for another term there is no doubt; but, with a sugacity never to be too much praised, he discerned the true conditions of the prosperity of the experiment of government inaugurated here, and retired while it was still possible for him to be eminently usoful. It would not be prudent for any successor to attempt to destroy the prestige of an example as illustrious as it is wise. kept the subject before the public, developing the

(From the Passons (Kansas) Sun, August 16.] The election of General Grant the third time would be a long distance from the purple and the crown. It would not be imperialism or anything of the sort. This talk about Cæsarism is no Cæsarism; it is a very sorry, sickly and shamfrepresentation of bastard Cosarism. When republicanism was weak, the nation in its infancy, Cosarism found no countenance and support. Now that the nation is strong and the theory of popular government has been fully tested, tried and vindicated, while imperialism in the old World is rocked to the centre and crumbling to pieces, there can be but little danger of its finding strength and support here. It is also a monstrous perversion of language to call general Grant's third term, even if its were possible or advisable, Cæsarism, or even a tendency in that direction. The people will settle the question of the next Presidency, as they have on previous occasions, in their own way and time. There is nothing in the constitution or the laws to prevent the people from electing General Grant whe third time, if they wish to do so. There is only the custom set by Washington. He declined to stand as a candidate for the third term, owing to his infirmities. He said nothing about the proprieties in the case. He never intimated that the liberties of the people would be endangered if he or any other man should be elected the third time. Of course he did not argue or intimate any constitutional or legal objection to such action on the part of the people. while imperialism in the Old World is rocked to